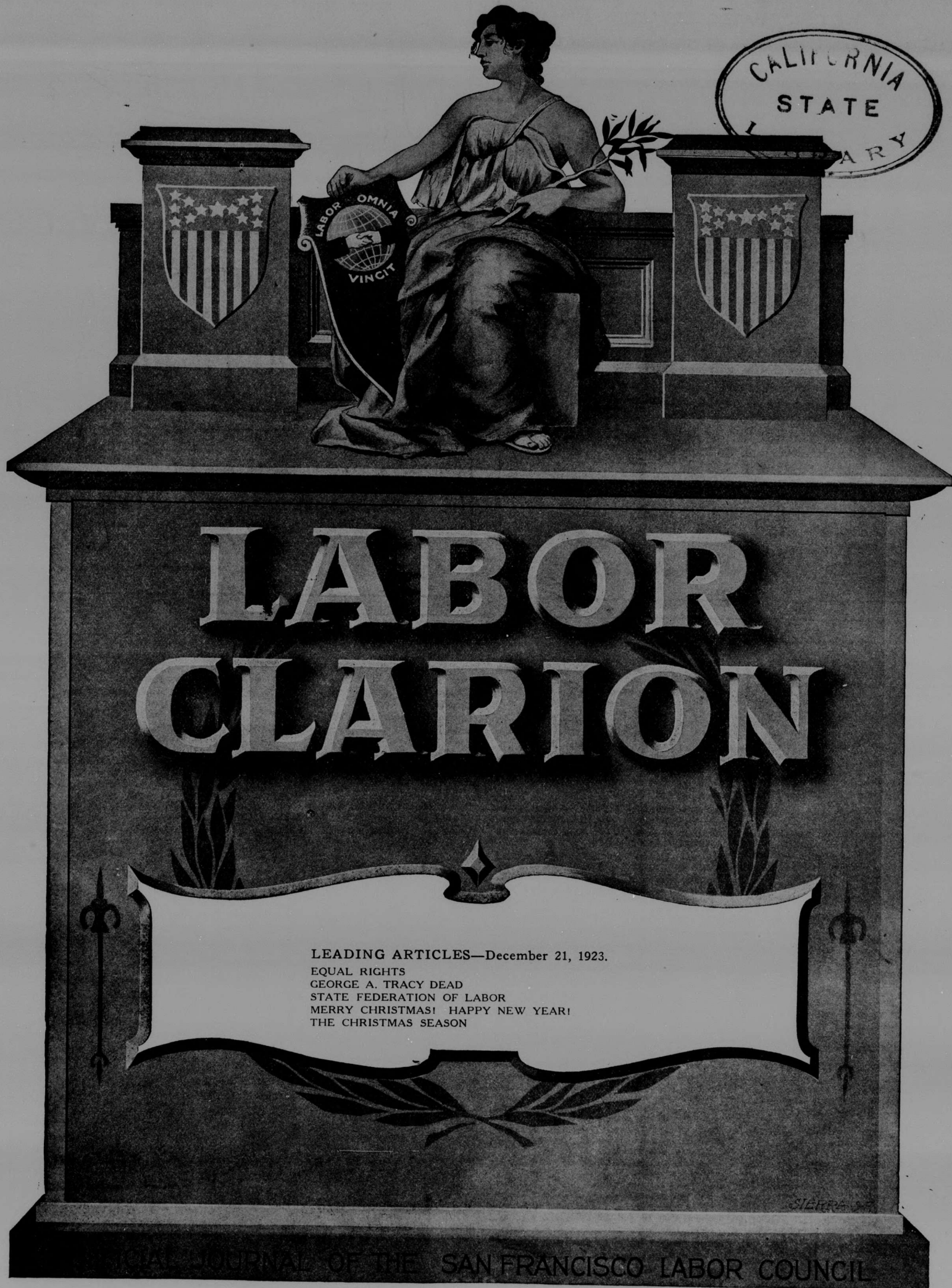


Cal



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Maker.s
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3548 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—511 Phalan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 21, 1923

No. 47

Equal Rights

Presenting to President Coolidge the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the so-called blanket amendment proposed by the National Woman's Party, a delegation of women representing the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations called upon the President last Wednesday. They laid before the President in detail the reasons for labor's opposition to the so-called blanket amendment. Among those who called at the White House were Miss Anna Neary, representing the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers; Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary International Glove Workers' Union and secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Rose Yates Forrester, of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks; Miss Gertrude McNally, vice-president of the National Federation of Federal Employees; Miss Mary Goff of New York, representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Mrs. Myrtle McAboy, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Miss May Manning, of the Stenographers' Union; Mrs. Bell Barnes, of the Women Upholstery Workers' Union; Miss Selma Borchardt, of the American Federation of Teachers; Miss Matilda Lindsay, of the Women's Union of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Miss Ethel M. Smith, member of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia.

In stating the case to the President Miss Neary on the departure of the delegation from the White House said she had informed the President that forty-four states of the Union have laws limiting the hours of labor for women in factories, mines and stores. "Some states have minimum wage laws," said Miss Neary, and "some have laws protecting working mothers, and there is scarcely a single state that has not some labor law which this amendment would probably destroy. Our labor laws represent progress in industry, progress in health and living standards for the working people. The organized labor movement has sought such laws and wants to preserve them, because they are still needed. They represent rights to the workers—rights to the working women which we cannot afford to sacrifice. A constitutional amendment which would deprive women of their eight-hour day would not be a measure giving equal rights, but on the contrary would add to the already heavy handicap of the unorganized working women."

Miss Neary presented to President Coolidge the resolution opposing the so-called blanket amendment adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Conboy, representing the United Textile Workers, declared that "organized labor opposes the National Women's Party amendment in order to protect the right of working women to the 44-hour week, which they have secured in some states and hope to secure in others."

"The textile industry in this country," she continued, "employ hundreds of thousands of women. The 48-hour week for women of Massachusetts, the 54-hour week in New York, the 8-hour day, the 9-hour day in other textile manufacturing states have been secured through the efforts of the organized working people. Throughout New

England the organized textile workers have been trying for the past three years to secure a 48-hour law such as Massachusetts has. In the South, where hours are longer and the women are not so well organized, we need such laws still more than in the north, and nowhere can we afford to lower the standards already established."

Miss Goff, in speaking for the International Ladies' Garment workers, said that the full meaning of the shorter workday is fully understood only by the workers themselves. "The organized women workers," she said, "need the labor laws to protect them from the competition of the unorganized. Where my union, for instance, may have secured for me a 44-hour week, how long could they maintain it if there were unlimited working hours in other trades?"

"Unfortunately, there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized working women in New York who would undoubtedly be working ten hours a day but for the nine-hour law of New York. The garment workers want that law preserved, and therefore we ask you, Mr. President, to use your influence against the National Woman's Party amendment."

Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago, secretary of the International Glove Workers' Union and secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, said: "We believe in equal rights for men and women. We believe that labor laws for women make for sex equality in industry, because they help to remove women's economic handicap and put women more nearly upon a footing with men. It is because we believe in equal rights that we oppose legislation which in the name of equal rights would take away rights which the working women have won."

BUTCHERS' BENEFIT BALL.

Several world famous movie actors and actresses are coming up from Hollywood to stage unique stunts for the annual benefit ball and entertainment to be given by the Journeymen Butchers' Union of San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium on Thursday night, January 17.

The movie "Stars" volunteered their services in return for the courtesy of the Butchers' Union in changing the date of its benefit so that the moving picture people could have the use of the Auditorium on January 19.

An elaborate program of vaudeville acts, fancy dances, monologues and pantomime, under the direction of Amber and Wilson, will feature the program of entertainment, which will be followed by dancing which will continue until 2 a. m.

Co-operating with the Butchers' Union in insuring the success of the affair, which is for the benefit of the sick and relief fund of the union, are the Butchers' Board of Trade and the California Meat Council.

The committee in charge of the benefit is composed of George Schade, M. S. Maxwell, Charles Kloos, J. A. Sweeney, Frank Flohr, W. Batterton, Sam Agosti, J. Beigbender, J. Hannigan, J. Campbell, F. Granucci, J. Oliver, H. Borgwardt, H. Brugge, B. Lee, F. Brady, G. Knorr, A. Levy, J. Beckel, C. Kraus, C. Jones, G. Burke, F. Schneider, J. Bossi, M. Rosenberg, G. Crossfield, R. Hodr, J. Ritchie, B. Oswald, H. Feary.

GEORGE A. TRACY DEAD.

George A. Tracy passed away last Tuesday night at the San Francisco Hospital as the result of a stroke of paralysis on the preceding evening. Tracy had been suffering from diabetes for more than a year, but during the past few weeks it was believed he was on the road to recovery.

George A. Tracy had a long and conspicuous career in the labor movement. He was born in Monmouth, Ill., in 1862, and learned the printing trade in that little town, afterward removing to Chicago, where he joined the Typographical Union in 1880. He worked in Chicago for a number of years and then began a tour of the country, landing in Washington, D. C., in the latter part of the eighties. He was later elected president of Columbia Typographical Union and served in that capacity for several terms while employed in the Government Printing Office. When the United States Government decided to establish a printing plant in the Philippine Islands during the administration of William Howard Taft as Governor Tracy was sent to the Islands as foreman of the printing plant and remained in charge until the place was well on its road to success. He came to San Francisco in 1902 and went to work on the old Morning Call. He was elected president of San Francisco Typographical Union in 1905 and served in that capacity until 1909, also occupying the position of president of the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was first vice-president of the International Typographical Union for three years and president of the California State Federation of Labor from 1907 to 1909. In all Tracy served as president of San Francisco Typographical Union eleven terms. He was also delegate from the Typographical Union to the local Labor Council for about fifteen years and delegate to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912.

Several years ago Mayor Rolph appointed Tracy a member of the San Francisco Civil Service Commission and he was president of that body at the time of his death.

George A. Tracy was possessed of many fine qualities which attracted to him strong and lasting friendships, among them the qualities so essential to successful leadership in public and semi-public activities. He was a man not afraid to take a position on controversial questions and through this tendency frequently found himself the storm center of bitter controversy and heated discussion, through which he always remained calm and collected. He was not a quick thinker, but given time he could be depended upon to map out a program that would give his antagonists something to think about and ponder over. He was of constructive character, though careful about making radical changes in procedure and always a thorn in the sides of those who were prone to grow impatient with the slow progress of the labor movement and anxious to tear down the existing structure before providing something of a substantial nature to take its place.

Tracy leaves a widow and two sons to mourn his loss and the sympathy of the labor movement of the country will go out to them in their great loss.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Extracts from Minutes of Executive Council
San Francisco, December 9, 1923.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Brown. Present: President Seth R. Brown, Vice-Presidents R. W. Robinson, W. E. Banker, Frank Kinne, J. F. Cambiano, Frank B. Perry, R. V. Lytton, Elma F. Smith, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins, William J. McQuillan and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents Frank Thomas, Al C. Beck and George Galloway.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Communication from H. S. McCluskey, Secretary to the Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz. (October 12), stating that Governor Richardson of California has rejected the request for the extradition of a Mr. Cole, on some technicality concerning the affidavits. In explaining this case Mr. McCluskey says: "Mr. Cole is one of several Los Angeles promoters who come to Arizona and hire miners and beat them out of their wages. We want to get some of them back here to prosecute them. It seems that the technicality raised in the case of Cole was that he was not in the State of Arizona when the crime of defrauding miners of their wages was committed. That seems to be a very easy way of evading the law. To hire men and leave the State afterward, seems to relieve them of responsibility."

From J. J. Handley, Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee, Wis. (October 13), stating that the products of the Wisconsin Food Co. and the Schlitz Brewing Co. are unfair.

From James P. McKeown, Secretary-Treasurer, National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D. C. (October 18), relating to a resolution adopted at the National convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees wherein Congressman Lea of California is thanked for his efforts in securing the repeal of the law limiting the pay of custom laborers to \$840 per annum.

A new folder, called "Analytical Statement of its Purposes," is being distributed by the Better America Federation and funds are again being raised by that aggregation of would-be union busters. On motion Secretary was authorized to prepare and distribute an analysis of the Better America Federation's latest propaganda.

Attorney Heidelberg reported upon his work as the legal representative of the State Federation of Labor, in defending the constitutionality of the recently enacted Employment Agency law before Superior Judge Paul Burks in Los Angeles. Judge Burks sustained the constitutionality of the Act from which decision no appeal has been taken to date. There has, however, been initiated habeas corpus proceedings. In these proceedings Attorney Heidelberg has filed with the Supreme Court, points and authorities setting forth the law applicable to the case. So far no decision has been rendered in the habeas corpus proceedings. An itemized bill for legal services and expenses, amounting to \$224.25 was ordered paid.

Superior Judge Shields of Sacramento, in the case of the San Joaquin Drainage District versus W. E. Callahan Construction Company, has ruled that all contracts on public works must contain a clause limiting the hours of labor to eight per day and that the same clause must provide a penalty against the contractor amounting to ten dollars a day for every workman who is permitted to work more than the lawful maximum hours of labor.

The action was brought by the Reclamation Board of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District to determine the legality of its contract with the Callahan Co. The Reclamation Board let out a contract to this company to build certain Levees but failed to insert a clause in its contract pro-

viding the penalty of ten dollars for each worker allowed to work more than the maximum of eight hours per day. The Superior Court, in its decision, amended this contract to include the eight-hour clause, beginning December 15, 1923.

The Committee on Education reported having acted upon the suggestion of the Workers' Education Bureau of America to form a joint committee composed of representatives of the University of California and the State Federation of Labor on matters pertaining to workers' education. A sub-committee of the Committee on Education will meet a committee from the University tomorrow evening.

The Committee on Education also has under a plan to investigate the actual operation of part-time education system in San Francisco.

The Committee on Education has also under consideration a plan for the better advertising and distribution of the books published under the auspices of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

On motion the work of the committee was approved and authorization given to proceed along the lines indicated.

H. P. Melnikow appeared before the Council to exhibit and explain a set of comparative statistical blue prints relating to wages, cost of living, etc., which the bureau is prepared to furnish to California unions at a very nominal rate. On motion the indorsement of the Federation was given to this feature of the Labor Bureau's work.

STREET CAR SITUATION.

The time is indeed ripe for our city to proceed with a definite plan of action for cleaning up the downtown traffic congestion, especially that existing on our main thoroughfare—Market street. Our city is growing and we must not only consider our present needs but also our future needs.

Many ideas and proposals, both practical and otherwise, have been advanced to remedy this congestion, among which are the elimination of grade crossings by constructing tunnels and bridges, by the building of an elevated viaduct and by the construction of a subway up Market street. These improvements on their face involve an outlay of money which our city at this time may not be in a position to provide.

Solely with the idea of constructive suggestion and remembering the old adage, "First do what is at hand," it is suggested that as an initial step to clear up the traffic congestion on Market street, the city immediately proceed with the plan of unifying the street car lines, which has already been twice endorsed by the voters. The traffic conditions on Market street are largely caused by having two competing street railway systems operating under different management running on that street. It could be remedied to a great extent by having the city acquire and operate the properties of the Market Street Railway Company. This obviously must be done before any radical improvement such as subway or viaduct can be thought of. Fortunately, it can be done without being a charge against the city, as those properties could be paid for out of their earnings.

Not only would the unification of the city's street car lines clear up to a great extent the traffic congestion on Market street, but a unified street car system with universal transfers on a five-cent fare, coupled with improved equipment and direct service, would do much for the development of our city generally, especially the outlying residential districts which are now more or less dormant because of insufficient rapid transit facilities.

The unification of the car lines would be a practical step toward better traffic conditions. It should not require a great deal of argument to convince any person using the street railways of San Francisco of its desirability.

STRIKING TYPOS WIN INJUNCTION SUIT

Superior Court Judge McElroy has dissolved the temporary injunction issued against striking printers employed on two newspapers in Ashville, N. C. The hearing was had on the publishers' appeal to make the court order permanent.

Judge McElroy ruled that the plaintiffs failed to prove a single charge against the printers. While the publishers may appeal to the state supreme court, Judge McElroy ordered that if they do, they must deposit bond in the sum of \$15,000 to indemnify the strikers for any irreparable wrong done them.

The verdict is a blow to the publishers, whose attack on the union has been one series of blunders.

The strike was caused by a wage dispute. The employers demanded that the old rates be renewed for five years. They refused to arbitrate, and these facts have been given the widest publicity by the workers.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

DRESS WELL

on

CREDIT

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 Mission Street

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES
AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE	RUGS	STOVES	CARPETS
DRAPERIES	LINOLEUM	PHONOGR.	HS
CROCKERY		SILVERWARE	

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101
2119
Mission
St.

Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission
St.
at
17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 Mission Street, near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

NO LABOR SOLUTION.

No longer are workers appointed on corporation boards of directors, and thus does another economic cure-all ascend to its home in cloud-land.

Following the armistice, the representation plan was given wide publicity. It was most ardently advocated. It was called "industrial democracy," and was hailed as the "new unionism," just as today and tomorrow other sorts of "new unionism" appear.

Organized labor did not shout for the plan, so once again was the trade union movement declared to be distressingly old-fashioned.

"Get on the inside," labor was advised. "Have one of your kind on every corporation board of directors."

So-called "students of labor conditions" gave the plan their solemn approval. It was classed as "progressive," and the only ones who did not get excited over it were the hard-headed trade unionists.

But the plan is no longer referred to. It has been replaced by other brands of "new unionism," as organized labor predicted.

The plan collapsed when the duped workers discovered that these boards of directors do not direct.

Generally, the boards meet in splendid quarters, around a long mahogany table. But their policies are shaped by the bank which guarantees the corporation's credit.

It would make no difference if every member of these boards were wage workers. They would contend with the same condition—a business must have credit to exist, and he who controls credit controls the corporation.

A board of directors does not control. In most cases they are just agents of a banker, whose word is final.

Experience has driven this fact home to workers who believed in the plan that has been quietly laid to rest with the million and one other schemes trade unionists have declined to be interested in.

Under present conditions workers' representation on a corporation board of directors is valueless. The board is subject to some bank that controls the corporation through control of its credit or ownership of its stock and bonds. The latter are bought in bulk and sold to the public.

Organized labor's remedy for this condition is government control of credit, because credit is "inherently social."

At a conference of trade union representatives, held four years ago in American Federation of Labor building, it was declared:

Credit is the life blood of modern business. At present under the control of private financiers it is administered, not primarily to serve the needs of production, but the desire of financial agencies to levy a toll upon community activity as high as "the traffic will bear."

Credit is inherently social. It should be accorded in proportion to confidence in production possibilities. Credit as now administered does not serve industry but burdens it. It increases unearned incomes at the expense of earned incomes. It is the center of the malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry.

We urge the organization and use of credit to serve production needs and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency, able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

DISCARD BAD, PRESERVE GOOD.

By Matthew Woll

President, International Labor Press of America.

In these days of violent agitation men should reflect that the progress of the past has been accomplished not by the total overthrow of institutions so much as by discarding that which was bad and preserving that which was good.

Nearly all nations of Europe are finding themselves in a whirlpool of conflicting economic and political forces, each striving for supremacy. The ideals and methods of democracy are being tried as never before in this struggle for mastery.

There are now nine distinct personal dictatorships on the continent of Europe. Germany, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain, all have either suspended or superseded constitutional government and entrusted their destiny to the unfettered judgment of a dictatorship. These dictators are today irremovable except by force and they are governed without any control by any elected assembly. Europe today is an upheaval of revolutions and dictatorships.

The two most notable dictators of Europe, representing diametrically opposite schools of thought and of economic and political relationships, are Lenine and Mussolini; the one typifying Soviet Russia, the other Fascisti Italy. Both forces typify the desire of one class to dictate to a whole nation and by a ruling few to the ruling class. These two governments differ only in the class that dominates and the regime that controls.

In Soviet Russia, Lenine is the uncrowned despot; on the other hand, Mussolini is the unbeknighted tyrant. One speaks in the language of the proletariat, while the other rants in the language of the bourgeois. Both join in the condemnation of the ideals and principles of democracy and deify license in place of liberty.

Both systems of government deny the freedom which has animated democracies and has elevated the impulses of man. The contrast between the democracy of America, of Great Britain, of France is distinguished from the despotism of Russia and Italy in the failure of the peoples of the latter nations to establish—certainly to operate democratic governments. They no sooner overthrow one despot but that they immediately lapse into anarchy and fall into the power of a new tyrant.

The force of intelligent consideration and the practice of fair play are essential to all permanent and progressive free institutions. That is why the United States, Britain, British Dominions and France have fared so well as democracies. Other nations, which have won their freedom later, are less marked with these essential requirements.

The old world is, indeed, going through a most trying struggle and the culture of modern democracy is called on to defend itself more than ever before against the inroad of autocracy and despotism. Freedom is at death grip with license; right is engaged in a life's struggle against blind and fanatic might.

Fortunately for the peoples of the world that America, the world's greatest democracy, looms forth like a beacon light to guide the course and destiny of the unfortunate peoples of Europe and is holding steadfast the torch of freedom that will lead the nations of Europe out of the present wilderness, confusion and strife. Indeed, we have just cause for the belief and conviction that the stability of our institutions and our steady progress in the development of democracy in adapting itself to changing social and economic conditions is the one bright hope for the freedom of the people and democracy of the nations of the old world.

CHANGE CONVENTION CITY.

By a referendum vote of 15,092 to 1517 the members of Journeymen Barbers' International Union decided to hold their next convention in Indianapolis, rather than Kansas City. Officers favored the plan for reasons of economy.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San FranciscoFURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDINGOn the
EASIEST TERMS**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps**Winter Garden**

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion

**SELECT SOCIAL
DANCE****EVERY NIGHT**

LADIES 25c

GENTS 50c

EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

W. D. Fennimore

J. W. Davis

A. R. Fennimore

Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco

1221 Broadway.....Oakland

2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a Real Saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

Branches

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Oakland

Telephone Market 711

Los Angeles
Stockton**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

MERRY CHRISTMAS! HAPPY NEW YEAR!

By Samuel Gompers

President, American Federation of Labor.

The year 1924 brings great tasks to the trade unionists of America.

The year just closed has placed our movement in a position of strength and solidarity that fits it for the tasks that lie ahead.

In 1923 our country measurably recovered from the period of depression and the fight of the so-called open shoppers and wage cutters practically came to an end. It lost its driving power.

Ahead of us in the immediate future is a national political campaign. Ahead of us also is a great general campaign of organization, reaching into every field of activity.

The enemies of our movement say that we are not in politics. The fact is that we are in politics to the limit, determined to make our influence felt for progress and human freedom.

It is of the utmost importance that every trade unionist take an active part in the campaign now opening. It is important to see that trade unionists participate in the nominating of candidates and also in the selection of political convention delegates.

It is important that labor should participate where nominations are made and where platforms are formulated.

The American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign will this year be conducted on broader and more energetic lines than ever before. Labor's effectiveness must extend into every precinct in America—and with the co-operation of the great farming population this will be accomplished.

On the industrial field the organization of the wage earners is always our first and primary task. Our convention has ordered a number of special organizing campaigns and these are either under way or are being planned. It is my hope that during the year our movement may add a million new members to its rolls. This is easily possible.

Protection and promotion of their rights and interests and proper participation of the workers in the affairs of industry, make organization necessary. The proper conduct of industry, the proper safeguarding of the rights and interests of the toilers, the proper and necessary stabilizing of industry, make organization of first importance to labor and to employers as well.

We live in an age of collective effort. Nowhere does the individual live and work in a world of his own. Working together, it is necessary to organize so as to plan together to function properly in every direction, to make life better and to make industry better.

Every wage earner ought to join the trade union of his trade or calling and every trade union member ought to be an organizer.

The year 1924 will bring its rewards, but it also will bring its obligations and duties.

Let us all, as trade unionists, do our utmost to make our movement a credit and a constructive force in society. If we are good trade unionists, we shall be good citizens of our Republic and America will be the better for our efforts.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Detroit newspaper printers have secured a 20 per cent wage increase. The dispute was first referred to an arbitrator, but he "balled" matters up so that the printers asked its International Union for strike sanction. The executive council delegated President Howard to adjust the matter. He secured an agreement for \$1.04½ an hour for day work and \$1.10 for the first year, and \$1.13 and \$1.20 for the second and third years, with \$1.27 for the "lobster shift." The old rates were 95 cents and \$1 an hour.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

UNION LABEL.

Those opposed to us fear the union label. Thousands of dollars have been expended trying to destroy its efficiency. By steadily endeavoring to eliminate the use of the union label, it is hoped to discourage organization among the workers.

Our enemies are always on the alert and are keen enough to sense whether the workers are united and acting in unison, or whether they are becoming lax and forgetting their watchword—Unity.

Each time you forget the union label, card or button when spending money, you are helping those opposed to us to make good on the money which they spent in trying to eliminate the use of the union label.

Each time you allow a merchant to convince you with the ancient argument that "It is union made but without the union label," you are again helping the enemies of organized labor in their campaign against the union shop. You are also giving the merchant a chance to laugh up his sleeve at your simplicity.

After you leave he tells his associates about the trades unionists who believe his arguments rather than the truth which is preached to them day after day, year in and year out, by those interested in the betterment and advancement of all those who labor.

Again let the warning go forth to all organized labor and their friends not to be deceived by those opposed to us. Demand the union label, shop card and working button! They have been bequeathed to us by those valiant trades unionists whom we all love and revere. Let us do our share and carry on the work, not flatteringly, not waveringly, but bravely and persistently.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

EDUCATION A FAILURE.

"It is true that brains, not properly used, are at a discount and that 'education is a failure' if it does not take account of, and fit in with, the practical conditions under which we live," says the Federal Employee, in discussing the tendency of so-called "brain-workers" to deplore their position, as compared with so-called "working men."

The Federal Employee draws a moral by pointing to successes of the International Typographical Union in its 44-hour fight and the Actors' Equity Association's contest with producing managers over the union shop.

"The printers' battle has been won to a very large extent, but it was no pink tea contest," says the Federal Employee.

"Beginning in 1921 the membership of the I. T. U. assessed themselves 10 per cent of their earnings in order to finance the fight, and are still paying 2 per cent. Up to last May, the I. T. U. had paid out more than \$14,000,000 to win the 44-hour week for the book and job printers."

The Actors' Equity Association, whose members are in a different field of activity from the printers, are also cited by the labor magazine to prove that mournful pleadings that one's education is not appreciated, will bring no results.

"What is the lesson to be drawn from the examples of these two organizations, the membership of which differs so greatly? Merely this, that 'education,' even though specialized, must recognized the necessity in the field of business of adapting the means used to the requirements of the cause.

"The modern commercial and industrial world is thoroughly organized on the basis of private profit. The fight for private profit is waged incessantly, too often ruthlessly. The individual wage earner, whether an employee of the government or of a corporation, is helpless. Organization, backed by persistent, militant effort, appears to be the only hope of salvation and, beyond that, the only hope of democracy."

Sutter 6654

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



For Christmas
give 4¼%

Interest
interest savings accounts
in the

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA TRUST Co
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS TRUST BOND SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENTS
"The City-Wide Bank"

Branch Banks
 Market, McAllister
 & Jones Streets
 101 Market

Market & Sansome Sts.
 San Francisco

Branch Banks
 Mission & 16th
 Fillmore & Geary
 Third & 20th

KILL PROPAGANDA ON SCREEN!

The motion picture screen is being used for propaganda.

Indications are that before the present national campaign is ended we shall see much more propaganda in the movies.

Two propaganda features have been turned loose recently.

One was a picture boosting the sales tax, to which labor is strenuously opposed. The sales tax has for its object the relief of the rich and the taxing of the poor.

Another was a picture boosting Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, a picture so filled with gushing propaganda as to be sickening.

Where do the movies get off at, making people pay for being propagandized?

How do they get that way?

What does Will Hays know about this?

What do the theatres know about it?

Watch your picture houses! When they give you propaganda, kick like a steer!

Picture houses are paid by their patrons to provide entertainment, not propaganda.

Next time you see a propaganda picture on the screen of your favorite movie house write a letter to the manager and tell him where to get off. Take the matter up in your union. Write a letter to Will Hays, the high factotum of moviedom.

Propaganda on the screen has got to stop.

Report all propaganda in the movies to this newspaper and report it also to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington.

Don't let the movies get away with the propaganda.

Don't let big interests, either industrial or political, use the screen for purposes of doping the public.

Kill propaganda on the screen. It has no business there!

HELPFUL CREDIT !

WITH TERMS UNEQUALED

\$35 UP
FIRST SELECT YOUR SUIT OR OVERCOAT, PAY A SMALL SUM DOWN AND ARRANGE FOR THE BALANCE
Pacific Outfitting Company

2768 Mission Near 24th Street

HANSEN'S CAFE

708 FOURTEENTH STREET

Near Market

HOME COOKING

Special Dinner, 40c

From 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOME BAKERY

OPENED DECEMBER 20, 1923

Bread, Rolls, Pies and Cakes

Fresh Daily

BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
to

The Mission Pharmacy

M. P. Bastiani, Prop. Phone Market 128

S. E. Cor. 16th and Howard Streets
San Francisco

RELIABLE DRUGGISTS

Manufacturers of
CALLOUS-OFF

A Positive Bunion and Corn Cure
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

BY THE WAY.

American movies have been lambasted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the "intellectual" who was elected as leader of the British Labor party in Parliament.

At a dinner held to promote British made films, MacDonald expressed himself as "sick and tired" of seeing nothing but pictures of American places, people, manners, customs and romance.

Americans are inclined at times to be sufficiently critical of American films; but if Ramsay MacDonald finds them sickening it may possibly be that our home-made pictures are better than we believed them to be.

* * *

While the communist press, which if it were American would be called by our radicals the "kept press," is howling its head off about how nice everything is in Russia, a word gets out now and then to put a crack in the lute.

Workers in the textile factories of the Kaluzhsky district adopted a resolution printed in the London Times of November 21, protesting against payment of a 3 per cent assessment to help the communists in Germany. These workers say they are too poor to pay to help the revolution in Germany.

"At the present moment," says their resolution, "we have reached such a state of destitution, and have so many unemployed, that we are unable to send any pecuniary assistance to the German proletariat without serious detriment to ourselves and to our own starving unemployed."

* * *

So we are again to have the "little congress," an organization composed of the secretaries of congressmen.

The secretaries meet regularly and perform what is supposed to be something of an imitation of their employers.

The "little congress" is getting to be one of the worst nuisances of a nuisance ridden capital.

If the secretaries stuck to their legitimate business there could be no criticism. But they go outside of their field and reach decisions on national and international affairs. These decisions are heralded abroad as important.

The secretaries were not elected to legislate; they were employed to help those who do legislate. It is legitimate to criticize and condemn Congress. But no outfit of secretaries ought to be permitted to stand forth as superior to Congress, reaching decisions which are heralded at times as of more significance than the decisions of the Congressmen.

The whole point to the matter is the bombast and presumption of the secretaries. It would be more fitting if instead of calling themselves the "little congress" they called themselves the "little limelighters," for in essence that is what they are.

Your Credit is Good at

FREIBERG'S

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs

2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street

We Give Mission Stamps

GREETINGS!**Mission Bowling Alleys**

Clark & Harvey, Props.

2435 MISSION STREET

"The rule for humanity, for human progress, is that what man learns he must learn for the most part by his own effort, and that his conduct must be determined by his own free will. He will be helped, to be sure, if he can find out how to get help, but clearly the intention is that he shall earn his bread, that he shall earn his knowledge, and that he shall make his character by effort."—E. S. Martin.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

"If you want a becoming
hat, be coming to —"

Lundstrom

1082 MARKET

26 THIRD
3242 MISSION

605 KEARNY
2640 MISSION

Also in Los Angeles

"EASY TO
PAY THE
STERLING
WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY DECEMBER 21, 1923.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year is our wish for one and all. May the next year be better in every way than those that have gone before.

There are 309 lawyers in the present Congress, 252 in the House of Representatives and 57 in the Senate. The country might be better off if the places now held by half of the lawyers were filled by persons from other walks of life. Labor should be represented by at least 200 members of the House and 35 to 40 in the Senate. However, labor will not be properly represented until such time as the workers equip themselves for the job and take more interest in political affairs. Is there any room for doubt as to why the lawyers always dominate our legislative bodies? We think not. They get there because they are usually qualified for the job and take an active part in political matters. The wage workers far outnumber the lawyers and for that reason ought to have a larger representation in all public offices, and would if they equipped themselves as do the lawyers. Will they ever do it?

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, society woman, in arguing for the so-called equal rights amendment that would destroy all legislation designed for the protection of working women, says: "Women should be as independent as men and able to support themselves. I am not against marriage, but against every young woman who knows nothing about the world or taking care of herself asking a man to support her. By so doing a woman loses her self-respect. A woman should be proud of her independence and her ability to do for herself." Where did the Belmont woman ever "do for herself?" Where did she get the wealth upon which she lives? Did she ever work and earn the money that supports her? Did you ever hear of the Belmont millions? Yet she wants to tell working women what is good for them and that protective laws are all wrong. Let her go to work in a factory or elsewhere and legitimately earn her living and then, perhaps, working women may place some value upon her advice, but until then she is simply wasting her breath in trying to persuade wage workers, either men or women.

The Christmas Season

This is the season of the year when thoughts of little children are uppermost in our minds, and aside from the religious significance of the occasion, there has developed throughout the civilized world, even among unbelievers, a tenderness and a sympathy for little children that at other times is not nearly so pronounced. It is, therefore, an opportune time to bring to the attention of the great mass of our people the injustice and actual brutality of child labor as it is permitted in the United States at present. The Christmas season is now upon us and however hard the heart at other seasons of the year, it ought to be possible to press home upon the consciousness of every individual at this particular time the necessity for making it impossible for the greedy souls among us to grind into profits for themselves, or for others, the lives of the little children of our land.

The Congress of the United States recently convened for a short session in Washington and an amendment to the Constitution has been presented looking to the bringing about of the passage of effective child labor legislation. A constitutional amendment is absolutely necessary in order to achieve this purpose because the Supreme Court has twice declared laws passed by Congress to be in conflict with the Federal Constitution. There is, therefore, no avenue left open to the people other than amending our fundamental law so as to give power to Congress to put a stop to the exploitation of the souls and bodies of the little ones in the interest of profits. To amend the Constitution, it is necessary to get a two-thirds majority of each house of Congress and then ratification of the amendment by thirty-six states of the Union. This is a hard process and can only be brought about by the overwhelming demand of the citizens of our country. This demand, we believe, can be marshaled if the people really interested in the subject can be induced to devote just a little attention to persuading the members of Congress and the various Legislatures that they earnestly desire that such a step shall be taken. There can be no question as to the existence of the desire on the part of the great mass of the people, but the mere desire is not sufficient to bring about the change. The active co-operation of every man and woman in the country toward this end is necessary because those who profit through the exploitation of child labor will put up a strenuous fight to maintain their advantage, and many of them occupy positions of great power and influence. It is not asking a great deal of citizens who have the future of the country at heart to request them to personally use their influence, by both the spoken and written word, to persuade those having to do with the approval of such laws the necessity for their passage.

The subject of child labor in the United States has been before the people for nearly half a century in one way or another and today we are no nearer a solution than in the beginning unless a constitutional amendment can be put through, and under the best of circumstances it will require two years to finally complete that one phase of the program, after which it will be necessary to have the laws prepared and passed by the Congress and signed by the President, which will consume another year. It is plain, therefore, that there is no time for delay. The reports of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor show the need for as much speed as possible in crowding the program to the front and giving the coup de grace to the enemies of children—and every individual who employs little girls and boys in factories and mills is an enemy of children and of the Republic itself.

Lord, give to men who are old and rougher
The things that little children suffer,
And let keep bright and undefiled
The young years of the little child.

* * * * *

Each one could be a Jesus mild,
Each one has been a little child,
A little child with laughing look,
A lovely white unwritten book;
A book that God will take, my friend,
As each goes out at journey's end.
The Lord who gave us Earth and Heaven
Takes that as thanks for all He's given.
The book He lent is given back
All blotted red and smutted black.

—John Masefield in "The Everlasting Mercy."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Many employers mean to do the right thing by their employees but are prevented from doing so by the unscrupulous competition of those who care nothing for the workers aside from what they can make out of their labor. The only path, therefore, left open to the wage worker to improve his condition is to join hands with his fellows and bargain collectively with all employers. The worker standing alone has no chance whatever for justice in an industrial world so completely organized as we find it today. The worker who remains outside of the union of his craft under such circumstances is not only injuring himself but is a positive menace to all others engaged in his line of endeavor as well as to the wage workers generally. He has resting upon his shoulders a responsibility that no man of conscience could regard lightly. Truly organization is the first sign of intelligence on the part of the wage worker. If he is without brains enough to organize he has no claim to intelligence and properly should be catalogued with other dumb animals that whinney and bray, a mere beast of burden, and that is just where the average employer rates such workers.

Good care prolongs the lives of mules and horses, the United States army finds. Old horses and mules in army service have an average age of fourteen years, while in civil life eleven-year-old animals are regarded as beyond the age of usefulness. Regularity of diet, exercise, rest, grooming and other care are responsible for the animals' increased years of usefulness, army experts believe. There's a big lesson for industry in the army's experience. Industry can give as fair treatment to its human workers as the army does to its animal toilers. Surely if the lives of the army mules can be prolonged by good care, the lives of humans can be lengthened in the same way. This is where organized labor comes in strong. By means of its economic and political power, it can force industry to treat the workers with fairness. This means adequate wages, adequate leisure and good working conditions, among other things. Organized labor is bringing about this fair treatment of the workers. The toilers in well organized trades are benefitting in health and longevity. Perhaps as we become more civilized, society will recognize that the workers are a nation's most precious asset.

Birds of a feather frequently have mutual interests and likes. Robert W. Dunn, described as "of the Civil Liberties Union" which doesn't at all like to be accused of pro-soviet sympathies, writes for The New Student a long article of extravagant praise of the "young workers" of what he mushily calls "the fatherland of the world," soviet Russia. And the "editorial advisers" of The New Student, "an intercollegiate fortnightly," published in New York, are: Devere Allen, managing editor of The World Tomorrow; Herbert Croly, editor of The New Republic; Louis D. Froelick, editor of Asia; Joseph K. Hart, associate editor of The Survey; Freda Kirchwey, managing editor of The Nation; Don C. Seitz, manager, New York Evening World. The American Civil Liberties Union has as its director Mr. Roger Baldwin. Dr. Harry F. Ward is its chairman. Do the "editorial advisers" advise American college student support of the soviet tyranny in Russia? Robert W. Dunn is an associate director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Do Director Baldwin and Chairman Ward stand for the pro-soviet position of Associate Director Dunn? And do they think Mr. Dunn expresses those views as an individual or as associate director of the Civil Liberties Union? Audience will now sing "All Bound 'Round With a Woolen String" and depart in peace.

WIT AT RANDOM

ORGANIZATION ROW END SEEN
BY BLOC-HEADS IN CONGRESS
—Headline in the Washington Star.

Lawyer—Well, what shall we ask for—trial by judge or jury?

Client—Take the judge, Doc. I've done plumb-ing for nearly everybody in this town.—Colonel.

There was a young man named Teedle,
Who wouldn't accept his degree
He said, "It's enough to be Teedle,
Without being Teedle D.D."

—Dirge.

"When I'm a man—" began Robbie after a stormy interview with his father.

"What will you do?" asked his mother.

"I'll name my boy after papa—and oh! how I'll spank him!"—The Progressive Grocer.

Teacher—Johnny, what are the two genders?

Johnny—Masculine and feminine. The masculine are divided into temperate and intemperate and the feminine into frigid and torrid.—American Legion Weekly.

The Press Man (interviewing notorious personage recently released from prison)—And then shall I say that you walked forth from the grim gates of prison a free man?

The Notoriety—No, no, you can't say that. I had the wife with me!—London Humorist.

"What? Fifteen million marks to extract a tooth! I have to work an hour to earn that!"

"If you like I will spend an hour in extracting the tooth!"—Megendorfer Blaetter (Munich).

Cashier—I don't believe, dear, that your father will consent to our marriage.

Banker's Daughter—Oh, yes, he will, after he has examined your books. He will want to keep the money in the family.—Phoenix.

A victim of chronic bronchitis called on a doctor to be examined. The doctor, after careful questioning, assured the patient that the ailment would respond readily to treatment. "I suppose you must have had a great deal of experience with this disease?" said the sufferer.

The doctor smiled wisely, and replied: "Why, my dear sir, I've had bronchitis myself for over fifteen years."—Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).

A young woman who was reared in an Eastern Kansas town read in a poultry journal that poultry-raising was remunerative, so she decided to try it. She purchased a hen and set her on thirteen eggs. She wrote to a poultry journal that poultry-raising was much to her liking and wondered how long the hen should remain on the eggs. The paper wrote back, "Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks." Later she wrote to the poultry journal as follows: "Many thanks for your advice about the setting hen. She remained on the nest three weeks and at the end of that time there were no chickens hatched. As I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."—Clyde (Kan.) Voice Republican.

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other physicians who have been in consultation over my case seem to differ with you in the diagnosis."

"I know they do," replied the doctor, who had a great opinion of his own wisdom, "but the autopsy will show who was right."

MISCELLANEOUS

OUR CHRISTMAS.

When the shades of evening gather
And the Christmas time is here,
And you go home from your labor
To enjoy the Christmas cheer—
When the Christmas tree is lighted
And the children gather 'round,
There is one thing must be present
If the greatest joy is found.

There must be inner conscience
Telling you with truthful voice
That you've done something for someone
That will help that one rejoice—
Some poor stranger, widow, orphan,
Someone that you did not owe.
Ah, the gift need not be costly
To relieve another's woe.

And the greatest gift at Christmas
That a person e'er received
Was to know that through his efforts
Someone's suffering was relieved;
For the Master, on whose birthday
All the Christmas gifts are given,
Will see that act and send to him
A Christmas gift from heaven.
—Thomas G. Andrews, in Kansas City Star.

NO PRUSSIAN SCHEME HERE.

Register all aliens, shouts Secretary of Labor Davis. This means that every alien in the United States would first have to be registered and secondly that he would have to stay registered.

It would thus mean a tremendous registration machinery, a virtual passport system, with a visa or new registration every time an alien resident might change his address.

It would mean a constant police surveillance of aliens.

It would mean a reversal of our whole concept of justice, which is that every person is considered innocent until proven guilty. It would mean that every alien would be considered guilty, or potentially guilty and that he would have to constantly prove himself innocent.

Every alien would be a suspect.

It would mean almost unlimited opportunity for employers to intimidate aliens, making them docile slaves, fearing to organize, fearing to protest against any kind of injustice.

The registration card would be in effect a permit to live in the United States—and every permit can be revoked.

Secretary Davis says there are dangerous aliens in the United States and he says there are aliens here who have lied their way in or who have been smuggled in. Registration is manifestly no cure for either of those evils.

Registration is not a cure for anything. It would be in itself a monstrous evil, a copy of Prussianism at its worst.

The argument against registration of aliens or of any other law-abiding residents of the United States is unlimited and rests upon the Constitution, the bill of rights and the whole concept of American democracy and freedom.

How Davis gets that way nobody knows, but he seems to have won the support of the President, who advocated the Davis registration scheme in his message to Congress.

The American idea, as old as our Republic, is that every person is safe and free from molestation as long as he abides in peace and lives within the law. There can be no safety in overthrowing that practice in relation to any portion of the American population.

This is America and it must remain American!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular meeting of No. 21 was held last Sunday at the Labor Temple, and the following is a summary of the business transacted: The union acted favorably upon, and initiated L. O. Callaghan, E. M. Wynkoop, D. C. Hooper, A. H. C. Parker, E. E. Gessler, and F. H. Felter. Apprentices C. Bell, P. L. Crebassa, C. Giancoli, E. G. Salon and O. Zeh were initiated as apprentice members. The Christmas spirit pervaded the meeting Sunday and motion was made and carried that those of our residents domiciled at the Home at Colorado Springs be granted a gift of \$10 each and the local old age pensioners were remembered with a gift of \$5 each. Owing to the fact that the apprentice committee is unable to handle the large number of apprentices appearing before it monthly, the committee has been increased from seven to ten members. Honorable withdrawal cards were requested and granted to D. W. Fraser, H. Domeniconi, E. G. Lallier and Miss Elizabeth Terry. The committee appointed to draft a local old age pension law reported progress but asked for time for further consideration of the matter. The scale committee made a progressive report and read the counter proposition of the newspaper publishers to the union's proposed scale. The application of F. C. Lippert to be placed on the pension roll was approved. Keith R. Manzer was elected to fill a vacancy on the Allied Printing Trades Council delegation, caused by the withdrawal of Benj. Schonhoff. The membership statement showed a total of 1357 members in San Francisco.

Lawrence Straub's death in Hollywood, California, was reported in the San Francisco papers of December 15. He was a man whose loyalty to union principles could not be doubted. During the nine-hour strike of 1898 in the job section Mr. Straub responded to the call promptly and did fine service during the trying years succeeding that event. He resisted the offers made to him to take positions during the reconstruction period, and his first thought was always for the best interests of No. 21. Mr. Straub was connected with the composing room of the Christian Science Monitor in Boston, Mass., prior to taking a position in the government printing office in Washington, D. C. He returned to his home in San Francisco during recent months. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ella Straub, and two daughters, Marie and Edith. The latter won a high place in the theatrical profession and gave freely of their ability to brighten the lot of the men in service during the war time. Lawrence Straub passed away in the fullness of years and he leaves behind the benediction of a useful life, and his kindly disposition will be missed by all his many friends.

Word from Detroit, Mich., is to the effect that a new scale of wages in the newspaper branch of the industry has just been signed. After being deadlocked for over one year the union and employers submitted to arbitration, the arbiter's award being unjust. The union appealed to President Howard, who succeeded in inducing the employers to agree to a reopening of the case. President Howard and H. N. Kellogg, of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, were empowered to fix a satisfactory scale. The arbiter had made an award of \$1.04½ an hour for day work, \$1.10 an hour for night work. Howard and Kellogg finally agreed to \$1.13 an hour for day work, \$1.20 an hour for night work, and \$1.27 an hour for lobster shifts. The arbiter had also made the scale for three years; the later agreement makes it one year. All employees receiving below \$1.04 during 1923 were awarded retroactive pay.

"Dick" Shields of Sacramento, chairman of the

job scale committee, was a visitor in the city last week when he came for a conference with the scale committee of No. 21. Mr. Shields states that the demands of Sacramento Union will not be less than those of No. 21.

Bryant James, for several weeks employed in this city, left this week for the Home at Colorado Springs where he expects to receive treatment for catarrh of the throat, which has almost incapacitated him from following his vocation as proof-reader.

Chronicle Chapel—Dr. E. L. Walker left Sunday for Long Beach whither he went in quest of rest and recreation. Doc found the Christmas rush on ads, necessitating lots of overtime, pretty strenuous and decided to let a sub in for a week's work.

Savants tell us perpetual motion is a chimera. That's because they never beheld "Spark Plug" Landers when he gets a good listener to hear him expound union law regarding overtime.

Two hundred dollars, the sum stipulated in the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society constitution before benefits are payable, is reported by Secretary-Treasurer J. H. McDermott as being in the treasury. At the January meeting there are to be elected a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and two directors, and it promises to be a lively session.

If any there be who think Mexico a backward nation they are respectfully referred to John Long and Dan O'Connell for enlightenment. They know. About a year ago several citizens of the southern republic let them in on the ground floor of a gold dredging proposition, it being understood only a select few were to be admitted, the profits also were understood to be so enormous investors would soon be eating lobster Newburg. The Mexican gentlemen returned whence they came, leaving no address, and alas, also alack! John and Dan still eat hash in a beanery.

Until he got a situation recently E. Tracy needed no truck to carry away his wages—he did more 6 o'clock showing than working. It's different now and it's remarkable how well he's bearing up under the strain of a regular weekly stipend.

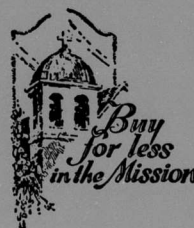
Word comes from that daring explorer, Charley McWhorter, who is at present attempting to blaze a way through the wilds of Southern California,

to the effect that he crossed the line the other day and mopped up a little of the stuff everybody had a bowing acquaintance with until Mr. Volstead became so much better known.

A committee, comprising Lyle Slocum, J. H. Harriman and C. A. Houck, appointed by the chapel to draft a form for the posting of overtime on the bulletin board, has gone to work on the matter and promise to have it in shape for action at the January meeting.

A wind storm which swept over sections of the Santa Cruz mountains last week caused considerable damage to W. A. Clifford's summer home. Nearly all the roof went over into the next county and only heroic efforts on the part of Fire Marshal George Claussennias, formerly a member of the Chronicle chapel, and his men prevented further damage. Cliff was down there a couple of days this week reroofing the place to save damage to the furniture from rain.

Since buying property, being a printer has been no bar to Orrie Treat's acquirement of a work-



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.



GIFTS THAT LAST (JEWELRY) FOR CHRISTMAS

Sorensen Co.

Jewelers, Watchmakers and
Opticians

715 MARKET STREET, Between 3rd and 4th
Open Saturday Evenings Until Christmas

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4¼)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

ing knowledge of the building trades; he has tried his hand at electric wiring, carpentering and cementing. The wooden fence having given up the ghost, just now his spare time goes to the erection of a cement wall around his backyard. Later he intends to glass inclose the rear porch.

A smile so wide it threatened to engulf his ears decorated Ed Thornton's countenance last week. Santa Claus dropped a present of \$200 into his purse.

Jesse Morse, "grandfather of all the Swedes," was visited by Saint Nicholas last week and departing left lots of coin of the realm, so much indeed Jesse almost swamped the ferryboat on his homeward way. Jesse says he can now do his Christmas shop-lifting early.

Proofreaders generally are conceded to be the upper crust of printerdom and when one, R. W. Waterson for instance, gets a sunlight sit (from 10 to 6) with Sundays off, you might call it a gentleman's job and not be far from right. To live up to such a job Mr. Waterson will, at the least, build a mansion down the peninsula like the rest of the gold fish.

The inconceivable has happened—Lyle Slocum is a straw boss! It used to be that Lyle was like the Irishman—"Ferninst the government." But as an assistant foreman you've got to hand the palm to him; things move along smoothly, he never gets crabby and the ads go in on time. Ad Foreman Martin surely picked winners when he put in Dinty Gallagher and Mr. Slocum as assistants.

A snug cottage at 3727 Judah street captured the fancy of Mickey Donelin and last week he became a landed proprietor, paying \$7000 for it. It is near the proposed municipal car line, also only a block away from the community church, now in course of construction, which occupies nearly a block at 43rd and Judah. Mr. Donelin says he thinks he has made his last move, as Mrs. Donelin is well satisfied with her new home.

Frank Hutchinson, twenty years a member of the Chronicle chapel, left with Mrs. Hutchinson last Friday for Los Angeles. That is his native city and he expects to renew friendships with school mates and acquaintances of long ago during the holiday period. They will remain two or three weeks.

WARDS MAY SELL.

It is stated that the United Bakeries Corporation is negotiating to buy the Ward Baking Company. This will result in a gigantic bread concern with \$75,000,000 assets and plants in 30 cities. One of the Wards is the chairman of the board of directors of the United Bakeries Corporation. The Ward concern is engaged in a war with organized bakers because of its anti-union attitude.

EMPLOYERS HELD LIABLE.

The United States Supreme Court has held that under workmen's compensation laws employers are liable for injury or death of employees while en route to and from work.

The fact that such injury may take place a few minutes before or after the fixed hours of employment does not relieve the employer of responsibility, the court said.

The case came from Utah. That Supreme Court and the Utah Industrial Commission upheld compensation to the widow of a packing plant employee who was killed while on his way to work. The company contested the award, claiming lack of responsibility on the ground that the employee was killed in a crossing accident, neither the conveyance, the locomotive nor the premises being the property or under the control of the company.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Unemployment in Russia increased nearly 800,000 first nine months of 1923, according to official figures.

Maintenance of way employees and shop workers on Canadian railroads take strike vote.

Strike of longshoremen at Mobile, Ala., is officially called off.

Soviet government releases some of prelates sentenced for alleged interference with seizure of church treasures.

Railroad Labor Board declines to rule on what constitutes a living wage in dispute between 24 railroads and American Train Dispatchers' Association.

Strike of Delaware & Hudson Railroad shopmen ended, chairman of the strikers announces.

Labor party gains about fifty seats in House of Commons in British election and is still second strongest party.

Canada, in retaliation for U. S. tariff regulation, bars American fishing vessels from her ports except in an emergency.

German and French athletes meet for first time since 1914, German association football team playing French team.

Five men trapped by fall of rock in mine at Jessup, Pa.

Candidacy of President Coolidge officially announced by his friend, Frank W. Stearns.

Nine killed, 35 hurt in wreck of Twentieth Century Limited train.

French Socialists erect tablet in honor of Jean Jaures, great Socialist leader assassinated on eve of World War.

Educators, writers and editors renew plea for release of war-time prisoners by Christmas.

United States Railroad Labor Board orders \$10 a month wage increase for sleeping car conductors.

John B. Moore, legislative agent of the United Mine Workers and president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, dies at Columbus, Ohio, after long illness.

Grade crossing accidents caused death of 421 persons in first quarter of 1923, Interstate Commerce Commission reports.

Japanese gendarmerie officer sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for killing Sakaye Osugi, Socialist leader, and his wife and child.

President Coolidge indorses plan for United States participation in program for fixing German reparations.

Pan-American Federation of Labor indorses stand taken by Mexican trade unions in support of President Obregon's government against the revolutionary movement headed by Adolfo de la Huerta.

American worker has made great progress in 1923, Secretary of Labor Davis says.

Jugoslavia to resume full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Organized labor in New York State urges repeal of motion picture censorship law.

State employees held demonstration for higher wages in Paris streets.

German big business attempting to force hungry Ruhr workers to accept ten-hour day.

William A. Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, active in many strikes, dies at Los Angeles.

Postal service in Austria tied up by walkout of 28,000 postal workers.

Workmen in many parts of Russia clamoring for unpaid wages, Riga dispatches say.

Unemployed metal workers seize big steel plant in Ruhr valley, in protest against effort to establish ten-hour day.

Labor party of Great Britain signifies willingness to govern nation and serves notice on the Baldwin government to quit.

Opposition to "equal rights" amendment backed by National Women's party voiced at White House by delegation of women trade unionists representing American Federation of Labor.

Flood of liquor for holidays pours over Canadian border, say dispatches from Northern New York.

Germany plans appeal to League of Nations to give her financial help.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" FIGHT LAUNCHED.

Senator Curtis of Kansas has introduced a resolution proposing an "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution. It is sponsored by the National Woman's party and is intended to abolish the term "male" in the Federal organic act, thereby putting men and women on the same basis.

Foes of the proposal show that it will wipe out all legislation designed to improve the condition of women wage workers.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

CHICK'S BOOTARIE

2470 MISSION STREET Near 20th

Special Display

Holiday Slippers

For

Man, Woman and Child

Phone Mission 2630

FOR XMAS GIFTS
J. JOHANSON

Watchmaker, Jeweler & Optician

Small Deposit Will Reserve

2473 MISSION ST., Near 21st Street

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 14, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ferry Boatmen's Union—A. W. Kline, vice Fred Badie, resigned. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From United States Post Office Department, relative to Ferry Station of the San Francisco Post Office. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting delegates and their friends to refrain from patronizing Feltman & Curme, 979 Market street. From United States Attorney General, acknowledging receipt of resolutions commending the department in respect to the controversy between union labor and the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. From Civil Service Commission, enclosing announcement of examinations for motormen, conductors and car repairers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on the Ever-Good Bakery, Haight and Fillmore streets.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Daily News, with reference to the creation of a department of the city government for the prevention of automobile accidents.

Referred to Secretary—From the National Women's Trade Union League, requesting the addresses of the women's auxiliaries in this city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting organized labor and their friends to demand the union shop card and working button when making purchases.

Communication from the Union Label Trades Department, enclosing copy of resolutions requesting a demand for the union label of the Hatters' Union when purchasing hats. Moved the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Communication from the Women's Auxiliary of the Label Section, inclosing credentials for Sister M. Snider, as its representative in the Council. Moved to accept; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—At the request of the Bill Posters' Union, its wage scale and agreement was laid over one week. With regard to the request of Mr. A. Katchinski, Philadelphia Shoe Company, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, as it is a matter solely concerning shoe clerks. In the matter of application for a boycott on several macaroni factories by the Paste Makers' Union, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firms mentioned in the communication from Paste Makers' Union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Boilermakers—Western Pipe and Steel Company doing Hetch Hetchy work; asked to do piece work which was refused by union. Letter Carriers—Contract for Ferry post office let.

Label Section—Union label collars obtainable; Theodore Johnson is acting for Label Section in relation to union collars; information can be obtained from Brother Johnson, room 205 Labor Temple.

Women's Auxiliary—Requested ladies to attend their meetings.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills and same ordered paid.

The Chair introduced H. P. Melnikow, representative of the Labor Bureau, Inc., who gave an interesting talk in explanation of the proposal of his organization to furnish at a reasonable price a series of charts to illustrate fluctuations in wages, cost of living, purchasing power of the dollar and other important comparisons of wage

conditions during the last nine years. These charts will be all different, as each set will be based upon the records and history of the particular union. Unions deciding to take a set should notify the office of the Labor Council, which will transmit the order to the Labor Bureau.

Receipts—\$495.25. **Expenses**—\$254.25.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Secretary is requested to call to the attention of his union the offer of the Labor Bureau, Inc., to furnish charts as stated above.

MARINE HOSPITALS CROWDED.

"Owing to the increased amount of shipping on the Pacific Coast, the Marine Hospitals at San Francisco and Port Townsend, operated by the United States Public Health Service, are now overcrowded," Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming announced today.

So great has been the influx of patients, due to the increased activity in American shipping in San Francisco, that the Public Health Service has found it necessary to place many patients in contract hospitals. To increase the capacity at San Francisco, the Service now plans to remove attendants from their quarters to furnished lodgings in the downtown section of the city. By doing this, thirty-eight beds will be added to the capacity of this hospital.

Surgeon General Cumming also announced that "plans for the enlargement of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco and for a new marine hospital to be constructed at Seattle, Washington, are now receiving serious consideration, but that appropriations for these projects will be necessary before they can be undertaken."

PUBLIC SAFETY HEARINGS.

The Industrial Accident Commission announces two public safety hearings to consider tentative petroleum industry safety orders. The first hearing is called for Tuesday, December 18, 1923, at 10 a. m. in the State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco, and the second hearing is called for Tuesday, January 8, 1924, at 10 a. m. in Room 908, Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles.

The preparation of safety standards for the petroleum industry was in charge of committees representing all the various interests engaged in oil production.

A statement from the Commission's statistical department shows that from 1917 to 1921, inclusive, there were reported in California 98 fatal injuries, 406 permanent injuries and 25,205 temporary injuries, sustained by petroleum employees. These large totals are divided under two headings: Oil production, including putting the raw product in vessels or pipe lines for transportation; oil well drilling, including the erection and dismantling of derricks. The totals do not include injuries to workers engaged in oil transportation (pipe lines) or oil refining.

All interested citizens are invited to attend the hearings.

BOY LASHED TO DEATH.

The parents of Martin Tabert, the boy who was whipped to death last year in a Florida convict camp, has received \$20,000 from the Putnam Lumber Company.

The Tabert family started suit against the company, and the money is intended to end these proceedings. This action will not effect the trial of Walter Higginbotham, who lashed young Tabert in the Florida prison camp, where he died in a delirium on February 1, last year.

The young man had been arrested in Florida for stealing a ride on a freight train. He was fined \$25, and in default of payment was sentenced to 90 days in jail. He was then leased to the Putnam Company's lumber camp. His family sent money to pay the fine, but they were informed by the sheriff that he had departed.

At the trial it was proven that county officials

worked together in securing unfortunates for these convict camps. Higginbotham, the whipping boss, was convicted on the charge of second degree murder and his case is now before the Florida State Supreme Court on appeal.

North Dakota officials went to Florida and assisted in the prosecution. The exposures developed a strong public opinion and the Florida legislature abolished the convict leasing system.

"The man of intellect at the top of affairs; this is the aim of all constitutions and revolutions, if they have any aim. For the man of true intellect, as I assert and believe always, is the noble-hearted man withal, the true, just, humane and valiant man. Get him for governor, all is got; fail to get him, though you had constitutions plentiful as blackberries, and a parliament in every village, there is nothing yet got!"—Carlyle.



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

M. Friedman & Co.
259 to 273 Post St. San Francisco.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

**CHRISTMAS
SOON HERE**

EVERYBODY IS SENDING
OUT PERSONAL GREETING
CARDS.

ORDER NOW WHILE
STOCK IS COMPLETE

Walter N. Brunt
111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

RESTS ON DISHONESTY AND DECEIT.

An Asheville, N. C., court refused to enjoin striking printers. In appealing to the Supreme Court of that State to reverse the decision, the employer's attorney said:

"A labor organization is not granted any greater immunity than any other organization or individual."

This dishonesty and deceit is not unusual. It is one of the tricks that the friends of the labor injunction resort to.

The organized workers do not want immunity. Instead, they object to be singled out for a so-called process of law that other citizens are not subjected to. The workers do not ask for favors when they object to this procedure. They want the same status as other citizens.

This is ignored by defenders of the labor injunction, who get just as far away from facts as possible.

Under the law of the land if a man, for instance, is charged with threatening to assault another man, proper punishment for such wrongdoing is provided.

But that law can not be enforced until the accused—who is assumed to be innocent until proven guilty—is privileged to face his accuser, to cross-examine him, and to have a jury trial, presided over by a judge whose conduct is most minutely charted by law, custom and rule.

This system is known as government by law—the rights of the accused are protected. He does not have to depend upon the whim of any individual.

This country rests on government by law. Only revolutionists would change it. In times of strike these revolutionists are joined by employers and attorneys and judges who substitute the labor injunction for government by law.

In strike times a judge orders working men not to assault or not to do other things they know are unlawful as well as the court does.

One of the strikebreakers makes affidavit that he has been "threatened with assault," and the accused strikers the haled before the injunction judge.

Are they assumed to be innocent? Are they permitted to face their accuser and cross-examine him? Are they accorded a jury trial, as is the meanest horse thief or kidnaper?

To all these questions the answer is "No!"

The court is not bound by any rule or law. Government by law is sidetracked for government by the individual.

The court punishes the strikers as he sees fit—not for violating law but for contempt of court.

It may be said that this is a quick method of ending the dispute. But the cure is worse than the disease. The labor injunction advocate ranges himself with the defenders of a lynching mob and other foes of government by law. By making himself a party to this unlawful and revolutionary procedure the judge weakens the entire governmental structure.

Under government by the individual the judge has a free hand for every petty spite, economic prejudice, and unreasoning mood. Under government by law the judge is held to strict account for his acts. And because the organized workers insist on government by law they are charged with wanting "immunity."

The charge shows what shallow minds are included in the legal profession.

The labor injunction must go. It has no place in a land dedicated to government by law.

PAY STOCK DIVIDEND.

Directors of the Paige-Detroit Motor Company have declared a 50 per cent stock dividend. This means that additional stock has been issued and future dividends will not appear so large when spread over the increased stock.

DOESN'T FLY KITES.

By Charles Edward Russell

Author of Railroad Wages, Rates and Melons, Etc.

The American labor organization is the best labor organization in the world.

Whatever you may have heard about it, this is a fact. It has been my lot to see at close range the labor movements in many lands under many conditions. If I know the difference between good and bad and hot and cold, this is the best.

Criticism is the safest and easiest of all sports, outdoor or in. Everybody that cannot make a tool of American organized labor finds some fault with it.

Some persons say it ought to be more radical and do a new sand dance every morning. Some say it is too radical and a peril to the Republic and ought to be brought down to the functions of a pinocle party and discuss nothing more alarming than chicken patties.

It goes on its own way without bothering about either sand dancers or pink tea-ites, achieving results beyond any other labor organization anywhere.

Many persons think it ought to cut loose and be a political party and get control of the government and imitate labor parties elsewhere.

It is evidence of the intelligence and good sense of the American worker that he has no time for these kite-flyings.

He has stuck to the economic field as the right place for the operation of his organization, and behold him now, working on the economic field, far better situated than any other worker on earth.

Better in every way. For while he has been securing a larger and more nearly just share of the fruits of industry, he has been steadily raising organized labor in the respect of the country and as steadily multiplying its power and influence for good.

These are wonderful results. Reasoning men that know them may well give thanks as this year closes upon such manifestations.

Parliamentarism is the fatal lure in other countries, the deadly trap, the rock on which labor goes smash, soon or late.

It has never fooled the labor movement in America. The American worker goes into politics and uses his ballot according to his convictions, but he does not tie his economic weapon into a bundle with his political power and then find he has made a slap-stick at which in the end everybody laughs.

The last four years have proved his wisdom about this. They have seen the fiercest and best generated attack ever made on his labor organization and his labor organization comes from the ordeal stronger than ever.

At this again men of any faith in the race and its destiny rejoice and are glad. The new year opens with clearing prospects and a better hope because of it. The great and beneficent part that organized labor plays in human progress was never so sure. It is to win for the worker always the chance of richer, fuller and nobler life, to

gain for him always a better recognition of his place in society and to bring men always closer together with more tolerance and wider vision. The new year will see along this line of march the best progress we have ever made.

NATIONAL HAT SHOP
LADIES' HATS SOLD RETAIL

At Wholesale Prices

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Cleaned, Blocked and Remodeled

1985 MISSION STREET

Phone Park 8823

Near Owl Drug Co.

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

GIFTS THAT LAST

A. ANDERSON & SON

Jewelers

QUALITY WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AT PRICES THAT COMPETE WITH ANY PLACE.

2109 MARKET STREET

Near Church Street

Phone Market 9451

XMAS GIFTS

Where Courtesy combined with Quality is Foremost. Liberal and Refined

CREDIT

Can be secured on any article in Our High-Grade Stock of

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

PERCY F. CAHILL

Jeweler

3011 16TH STR., Near Mission

J. W. KELLY

General Electrical Contractor
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

Office

268 CARL STREET

Phone Sunset 5240

Shop

2140 MARKET STREET

Phone Market 5465

SAN FRANCISCO

**The First Bank in the
Mission District**



THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

INCOME TAX INFORMATION.

Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin is assuring the income taxpayers of this district that they need experience no delay in the filing of their income tax returns for the year 1923.

The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1924. On January 2d, forms for filing individual, corporation, partnership, personal service corporation, information, fiduciary, and other returns required by the Revenue Act will be available at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Custom House, or at any of the branch offices throughout the First California District. After January 2d, a copy of the form desired may be obtained on a written request.

Form 1040A, heretofore used for filing returns of individual net income of \$5000 and less, from whatever source derived, has been revised and simplified in the interests of the larger class of taxpayers, salaried persons and wage earners.

The new form, said Collector McLaughlin, will be used for reporting net income for the year 1923 of \$5000 and less derived chiefly from salaries and wages. Reducing to a minimum the problem of correctly making an income tax return, Form 1040A consists of a single sheet in which space is provided for answers to only three questions in relation to income, salaries, wages, commissions, etc., interest on bank account, notes, mortgages, corporation bonds and "other income." On the reverse side are instructions. Formerly 1040A has consisted of six (6) pages, the questions pertaining not only to salaries and wages but to income from business, profession, sales of real estate and other sources.

It is estimated that for the year 1923 more than 4,000,000 persons, or 70 per cent of those who are annually required to file income tax returns will use the new form said Collector McLaughlin.

Persons, any part of whose income for the year 1923 was derived from business or profession, farming, sale of property or rents, regardless of the amount, will be required to use the larger form 1040.

The use of form 1040 will be required also, said the Collector, in all cases where the net income was in excess of \$5000, whether from salary, business, profession, or other taxable sources. Formerly this form 1040 was used only for reporting individual net income of \$5000.

Forms for filing individual returns of income will be sent to all persons who filed similar returns for the year 1922. It is, however, impossible this year, said Collector McLaughlin, to determine the form desired by the taxpayer—whether he be a man whose income was derived chiefly from salary or wages or from business, profession or other taxable source, therefore the taxpayer will receive both forms, said the Collector, and is advised to note carefully the instructions regarding their use.

JUDGES EXTEND POWER.

While efforts will be made during Congress to curb Federal judges in contempt cases, the power of these judges in receiverships will also be given consideration. These two issues were joined in the Craig case that has practically ended by the President's "remission of sentence."

From every section of the country strong protests are registered on the policy of Federal judges aiding corporations to release themselves from local and state franchises, the terms of which they find unsatisfactory.

Citizens are strongly objecting to the practice of these courts aiding corporations in their contests with states and municipalities.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

INVESTMENT FOR WORKER.

By Hugh Frayne,

General Organizer, American Federation of Labor

The year of 1923 has passed and no part of the history of its achievements stands out more prominently than the progress made by the trade union movement. Its successful offensive and defensive campaign against those who would destroy its activities should be an inspiration to the organized workers of our country to put forth stronger and more determined effort during the year 1924; to carry on the fight through organization, education, co-operation and solidarity until labor's program for the amelioration of all forms of injustice has been successfully carried out and a new day for labor realized.

In the beginning of the new year we will again hear much through the public press of the "progress" made by the so-called open-shop promoters and of the paying of bonuses by concerns who specialize in this philanthropic practice.

Organization Pays.

The open shop is a mortgage on the worker's opportunity for advancing his economic development. Bonuses are unpaid wages which the organized workers receive in their weekly pay envelopes without having to wait until the end of the year. Compare the wages of the organized with the unorganized, including their bonuses, and it will be found that the organized workers receive the highest pay. There is always a question whether the bonus will be paid and the unorganized worker has no say in this arrangement. It is optional with the employer whether it is paid

or not. There are many instances where this has happened. If the bonuses that are unpaid were counted up it would mean millions of dollars in money and thousands of broken promises.

There is no better investment that the working man can make than to join and pay dues in a trade union of his craft or calling. Besides the guarantee of high wages and better general working conditions he insures his economic value. A paid-up union card has demonstrated that it is a better insurance policy and will pay higher dividends than any other investment a working man can make. This is not theory but proven fact.

The living standards of the organized American working man and his family are far better than those of any other nation. If the unorganized workers, including the so-called white collar man, are not sharing these better conditions that is their fault and should not be charged against those who are far-sighted enough to protect themselves and their interests by trade union affiliations. A reduction from the higher wages and standards of the organized to that of the unorganized would not help the latter group but would add very largely to the number of those who, because of being unorganized, are unable to defend themselves and are forced to accept conditions that are working great hardships upon them as they are compelled to meet the high cost of living which is a much greater problem for them than for the better paid men and women organized into trade unions. It is well that our members keep this fact always in mind.

The doors of organized labor are wide open to all those outside of the American Federation of Labor who are eligible, and we invite them to join our ranks. This would be a good New Year's resolution for 1924. Why wait longer in hopeless anticipation for the propagandist of the so-called open shop, the American plan, industrial democracy, house and senate, bonus, and other plans to solve your economic problem for you? These schemes have all failed and the conditions of the unorganized are worse than before. The American Federation of Labor with its millions of members has found the way to effectively defend the workers' rights. It is successfully fighting against injustice, exploitation, oppression and for the advancement and development of social justice, human aspirations and progress.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

BUY FOR LESS IN THE MISSION



Always Ask for

MISSION ST. MERCHANTS' COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES
UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

IT PAYS TO BUY
BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

ADAMS BROS.
For Correct Fitting
and
Up-to-the-Minute Styles
in
**MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S
SHOES**
See Our Attractive Xmas Orders
2786 MISSION ST. Near 24th

MINCE PIES

PRICE'S YE QUALITY SHOPPE
626 Clement Street Pacific 343
638 Irving Street Sunset 4000

BUY Your XMAS GIFTS at HOME
S. GINSBURG
3458 MISSION STREET
Phone Mission 5514

The Neighborhood Store with Complete
Stock High-Grade DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
WATCHES and NOVELTIES. Lower Than
Down-Town Prices. Select Present, Pay
Small Deposit, Redeem by December 24th.

VICTROLAS
\$25 to \$250
TERMS AS LOW AS
\$1.00 Down a Week
EINSELEN'S
2577 MISSION STREET
3285 MISSION STREET

**Underpriced
Electrical Appliances**
XMAS GIFTS
Xmas Tree Lights (sets).....\$1.50
Curling Irons (guaranteed)..... 1.50
Boudoir Lamps, Silk Shades..... 2.75
Electric Toasters 5.00
Electric Percolators (8 Cup)..... 7.50
SCOTT & WHALEN
Phone Pacific 6965 612 Clement St.

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to
save. Open an account for each of
them today. Show them by example
that you believe in a savings account.
They can not start too soon.

HUMBOLDT BANK
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Mission 7622 XMAS GIFTS

WM. J. FLOOD
High Grade Watches, Diamonds,
Jewelry and Silverware
ON LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS
3224½ TWENTY-SECOND STREET
Between Mission and Valencia
San Francisco

San Francisco Laundry
A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793



7 BUILDINGS - 22 FLOORS

**GOOD FURNITURE
LOWEST PRICES
LIBERAL TERMS**

FREE RENTAL BUREAU, FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP - FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

A. D. Lobree L. L. Lobree
LOBREE BROS.
Always Reasonable
"The Big Department Store"
SOMETHING TO WEAR AND EAT FOR
EVERYBODY
2271 to 2277 MARKET STREET
Phone Market 527 San Francisco, Cal.



**SIMPLE
PRACTICAL
DURABLE**
\$9.50
COMPLETE

BROWNIE AIRPHONE
A REAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR MOTHER,
FATHER, SISTER AND BROTHER

With the Brownie in your home a permanent
source of high-class entertainment is ob-
tainable Without Expense for operation or
maintenance.

Phone us for "Yours" Today
Brownie Radio Sales Co.
628 Wells-Fargo Bldg.
Kearny 5486 Kearny 5486

Do Your Christmas Shopping With a
House That Upholds
Union Principles

UNION MADE CLOTHING
SUITS and OVERCOATS
\$30 to \$44

Absolutely Hand Tailored
Guaranteed All Wool
Perfect Fitting

No better clothing can be obtained.
We also carry a complete line of
Union Made Furnishings.

JOHNSON'S
2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

PHOTOGRAPHS

Marriage and Family Group Photos
Our Specialty

DORE STUDIO


2308 Mission St., bet. 19th and 20th
Tel. Mission 6733 San Francisco

FOR XMAS GIFTS
A CANARY OR OTHER LIVE PET
is Most Acceptable

We Carry the Most Complete Stock of
ROLLER CANARIES
and other pets in the Mission District, as well
as a Full Line of Feeds and Supplies

MISSION BIRD STORE
3264 23rd STREET NR. MISSION

OUR SHOE ORDERS

 **S**OLVE your gift problems with utmost ease and sure satisfaction. They are the key to our entire stock at any one of our three stores—good always—for any amount you desire to give. They are enclosed in handsomely embossed envelopes—ready for tree or mail—for mother, daughter, wife, brother, son or friend.

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Hugh D. McCaffery of the plasterers, Thomas F. Clark of the blacksmiths and helpers, Thomas Y. Forbes of the riggers and stevedores and George A. Tracy of the printers.

The Christmas Tree and social given by the San Francisco Letter Carriers in Native Sons' Hall last Saturday evening was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Besides the Christmas tree refreshments were provided for the guests.

H. P. Melnikow of the Labor Bureau, Inc., addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council and presented some very interesting charts concerning the cost of living, the purchasing power of the dollar and its variations during the past ten or twelve years. Every union ought to avail itself of the opportunity of acquiring a set of these charts which can be had at a very low price and will be of great value in negotiating wage scales.

The State Civil Service Commission announces examinations for stenographers and typists to be held during 1924 in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles on the first Saturdays in Janu-

ary, March, and May. The State service offers good opportunities for advancement to competent employees. There is a constant demand for inexperienced typists and stenographers at beginning salaries of \$75 and \$80 a month, and for experienced stenographers who are willing to start at salaries of \$100 and \$105 a month. For more information, inquiries should be addressed to the State Civil Service Commission, Sacramento.

Boys and girls who wish to secure messenger's positions in the State service should write to the State Civil Service Commission at Sacramento for information. Examinations for these positions will be held from time to time during the year 1924, and applications are now being accepted by the Commission. The positions pay salaries ranging from \$60 to \$75 a month, and offer good opportunities for advancement to ambitious boys and girls.

Engineers qualified to perform the duties of division engineer, or other positions of like responsibility with the California Highway Commission are needed by the State of California. Several vacancies now exist. Inquiries should be addressed to the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

NO SUBSTITUTE OR SUBTERFUGE.

By William English Walling.

The President's message of December 7 brings the world court into the foreground, so that organized labor's position should be stated in a general way—although the Federation conventions have not considered the subject specifically. In so far as a world court is proposed which is a part of the League of Nations—or co-operates with it—labor, of course, indorses the proposal. Similarly if the world court proposed is to function in any important degree as a substitute or a rival for the League, or for any part of it, labor is opposed. If the world court favored by Congress falls into neither of these classes we are still not without guidance as to organized labor's attitude. For its philosophy as to courts generally—worked out in fifty years of active struggle and experience—applies in large measure to a world court.

Labor agrees that courts have invaluable and indispensable functions, provided they do not infringe upon legislation or upon the Constitution. Applied internationally this principal means that organized labor would oppose any world court that infringed upon the League of Nations' Council and Assembly or upon the articles of the Covenant. What, then, could a world court do? It would interpret international law as it existed previously to the covenant, and above all it could interpret treaties, whether involving all nations or two or more nations, all of which, according to the covenant, are now registered under the covenant, and subject to discussion by the Assembly and Council. These functions are necessary and important under the League. Without the League they are either supererogatory, since the powerful nations would then pay little attention to court decisions in crucial cases, or dangerous to national sovereignty, if the world court came to have great authority—while operating irresponsibly, without the control either of a constitution or of a representative body.

In a word, the exaggerated importance widely attached to the world court appears like an effort on the part of the knowing to draw a red herring across the path of the nations struggling towards better organization.

Doubtless it has attracted many honest souls, but—for the reasons stated—it has little following in the labor movement.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

**DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



**HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET**

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

WARFIELD CAFETERIA

CO-OPERATIVE

WARFIELD THEATRE BUILDING

ALL UNION

The workers share in the profits, an opportunity for labor to support labor